WANT THE CASE DISMISSED

Hiram W. Miller's Attorney Claims that He Did Not Violate the Election Law;

That an Inspector Can Receive a Ballot from Idiots and the Insane Without Heeding a Challenge Said to Be Legal.

The preliminary trial of Hiram W. Miller and others charged with conspiring to receive illegal votes in the fourth precinct of Wayne township, at the last election, was continued before United States Commissioner Van Buren yesterday. The government finished its case in the forenoon by introducing the evidence of Gustavus Benz, an inmate of the Poor Asylum, and M. H. Watts, a former superintendent of the institution and a resident of the precint in which it is alleged the illegal votes were received. It was charged in the affidavit that Benz had not been in the precint long enough to entitle him to a vote at the November election. When put on the stand he testified that he went to the asylum on Oct. 27, and voted at the election which occurred on the 6th of November following. He further said that he left the institution mentioned in July or August, and went to the Boone county asylum. After remaining there a couple of months he was dismissed and came back to county, and finally went back to the asylum. His vote was challenged, but Inspector Miller said he knew him, and received his vote

over the challenge.
Mr. Watts testified that some days before the election he went to Superintendent | ter, the court held, where Burton Williams and asked to be allowed to make | claim any release from obligations. williams and asked to be allowed to make a poll of the asylum. Williams refused him the privilege, and remarked that he would see that the men all got to vote. Mr. Watts said he then said to Williams, "You intend then to run in illegal votes?" Williams replied: "If I do, put me through for it; I am responsible." The witness told him if he did anything like that he would have him arrested. He also told him that as a prevention against illegal voting, the vote of every inmate of the asylum would be challenged.

The defense seemed to have no evidence to offer, and when the government had closed its testimony, John S. Duncan, attorney for Mr. Miller, surprised the assistant district attorney by moving to dismiss the case on the ground that the governthe case on the ground that the government had not proven a conspiracy as charged in the indictment. He also claimed that there was not evidence enough to hold the defendants for any crime. Commissioner Van Buren said, with reference to the motion, that it had been a question for twenty years in Indiana whether an election inspector could take or refuse a challenged vote without first requiring the prescribed eath. The Commissioner, therefore, asked that argument be directed to that point. Mr. Duncan spoke at length on the points involved in the case. He maintained that where an inspector was persontained that where an inspector was personally acquainted with a man offering to vote ally acquainted with a man offering to vote it was not necessary to require an affidavit. The section of the statute providing for an affidavit in case a vote was challenge he believed to be directory and not mandatory. Williams was personally acquainted with all the inmates of the asylum, and vouched for their votes being legal. He further held that even if Miller was was guilty of violating the law, it had not been proven that the four persons named in the affidavit had formed any conspiracy, and that the case must therefore fail.

William T. Brown followed Mr. Duncan in a lengthy and able speech on behalf of the prosecution. He maintained that a perfect case had been made against the accused. As to whether or not an inspector could receive a chal-

or not an inspector could receive a challenged vote without requiring an affidavit, he argued that the statute specifically says that an inspector of elections must administer a prescribed oath to a challenged voter before he could be allowed to vote. The section of the statute was mandatory, and could not be construed in any other way.

Mr. Miller had directly violated the law, and there was plenty of evidence, he said, to show that he had conspired with Williams, Thorpe and Eck, to receive the illegal votes of the inmates of the asylum. It was not denied, Mr. Brown claimed that illegal votes were received by the asylum. It was not denied, Mr. Brown claimed, that illegal votes were received by Miller. Persons voted in the precinct who had not acquired a residence there, and the idiots and insane clearly had no right to vote. The law said that an insane or idiotic person could not sue or be sued, could not make a will, or do many other things which were the rights of intelligent citzens. Could it be possible that they had a right to vote? He then cited many decisions showing that when an idiot or insane man lost his legal rights he also lost the right to vote. Continuing, Mr. Brown said there could be no law or justice that would allow an inspector to Mr. Brown said there could be no law or justice that would allow an inspector to receive illegal votes over challenges without requiring an affidavit. Could it be possible that the law would shield Hiram W. Miller in voting 125 times as the evidence showed he had done, by receiving without affidavits that many challenged votes. Such an interpretation of the law, he maintained was preposterous, and if sustained, would open a road to untold corruption.

The attorneys for the defense moved

The attorneys for the defense moved to amend the affidavit by including the name of Barney Coyle as among those from the asylum who voted in the precinct without having acquired a residence. Coyle was on the witness-stand last week, and testified that he was taken to the asylum in the latter part of November by Mr. Williams, and that he voted in the precinct.

Leon Bailey closed the argument for the defense. He said that under the Constitution of the United States and the State of Indiana a man was not disqualified from voting, because he was idiotic or insane. He also argued that the statutes of the State did not prescribe an oath to be ad-ministered where a voter was challenged on the ground that he was insane or idiotic, and that, therefore, Inspector Miller had not violated any law by receiving their votes. At the conclusion of Mr. Bailey's argument, Commissioner VanBuren took the case under advisement until Wednesday.

No Conspiracy Charged.

There was no conspiracy charged against Dr. James I. Rooker in the complaint of Grant Rooker, in which he demanded damages for libel, nor was there a charge that the Doctor sought to obtain possession of property which Grant Rooker claimed. The complaint upon the letter Miss Rooker wrote to Grant's mother in reference to the forged check contained the averment that Dr. Rooker sought to obtain the affections of Grant Rooker's mother from her son.
Dr. Rooker has moved for a new trial, as it
is claimed that the verdict of damages
against him is excessive. In support of his
motion he will submit an affidavit of his
son, Dr. C. N. Rooker, charging that two of
the jurors in the trial of the case were incompetent. It is alleged that when they
were examined as to their competency
they stated they were not acquainted with
affiant, but the latter states that each has
known him for more than two years and known him for more than two years, and that one of them is his enemy.

Receiver Scholl Resigns.

Charles Scholl yesterday resigned his receivership of the Broad Ripple Natural-gas Company's affairs, and Clement W. Ferguson was appointed by Judge Howland as his successor. The cause for Mr. Scholl's action was a complaint filed some time ago in which an objection was made that he should occupy the office of receiver while he was acting as trustee for the bonds held by J. M. Wescott and son. "Mr. Ferguson will take hold at once," said Mr. Scholl last night, "for as receiver I have nothing more to do with the affairs of the company. Everything is moving along as well as could be expected under the circumstances. There has been no change in our matters since the papers were given the first account." In Judge Taylor's room, yesterday, the Meridi-an National Bank was given a judgment for \$8,488.60 against the company, on a suit on note, which was the cause of bringing the company's insolvent condition before the public.

Nixon Asks for a Receiver.

John E. Sullivan, his wife and the long

out of Sullivan's entanglement. On Dec. 1888, Sullivan executed his note to Nixon for \$6,000, giving a mortgage on his property in Vigo county and in Belmont.

Nixon claims that the defendants in his suit lay claim to this property, and that his claim is junior to all others. He again repeats the charges against County Treasurer Loftin, claiming that he let Sullivan have money when he had a knowledge of the latter's insolvency, and asks that a receiver ter's insolvency, and asks that a receiver be appointed to make a final settlement.

Suing for Support. Mary J. Baldwin yesterday filed suit for support against her husband, John G. Baldwin, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railway Company. In her complaint she states that Baldwin deserted her last Saturday without leaving her any possible means of support. Mr. Baldwin is in the employ of the railway company, and receives therefrom \$100 a month. His wife states in her complaint that she can subsist on \$25 a month, which amount she prays the court to grant her.

Divorce Complaints. Anna M. and William Williams were married on Dec. 30, 1879, and after three years of married life the wife claims her husband deserted her without cause. Because of this abandonment and his failure to make provision for her support, Mrs. Williams yesterday filed a petition for a divorce. Nicholas McC. Williams also filed a complaint for divorce against Lida D. Williams, claiming that she had deserted him in 1887, six years after their marriage.

Daniel Burton as Bondsman. The case of Charles Lauer, trustee, against Daniel Burton was yesterday decided before the full bench of Superior Court judges in Lauer's favor, whereby it was held that Burton is to be held liable on the bond of John E. Svllivan, from which he claimed to have been released. The de-cision also covers all cases of a like charac-ter, the court held, where Burton could

Criminal Cases.

During the first four months of the current term, in the Criminal Court, there were over two hundred cases disposed of, two of which were indictments for murder.
The trial of John J. Clements, for the killing of Paul B. L. Nowland, will begin this morning.

The Court Record. SUPERIOR COURT-GENERAL TERM. Room 1-Hon, Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. Meridian National Bank vs. the Broad Ripple Natural-gas Company; on note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$8,488.60. William H. English vs. Aurella M. Aldrich

et al.; affirmed.

Merrick E. Vinton vs. Gustavus H.

Zscheck; affirmed and appealed.

John E. McKendry et al. vs. Sinker, Davis & Co.; reversed.

Mary Morrison et al. vs. William Needham et al.; affirmed Charles Lauer et al. vs. Daniel Burton; ruling in favor of plaintiff and liability of defendant fully sustained in all cases. New Suits Filed.

James Emmett vs. Rebecca J. Scott; on account. Demand, \$200. -Anna M. Williams vs. William Williams; divorce. Allegation, abandonment and failure to provide. John R. Nixon vs. John E. Sullivan et al.; complaint for receivership.

Mary P. Baldwin vs. John P. Baldwin et al.; suit for support. Demand, \$25 per Nicholas M. Williams vs. Lida D. Williams; divorce. Allegation, abandonment.

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. William Irvin, Judge. State vs. Daniel Volmer: selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday. Fined \$25.

Amusements. The Gilmore Band, which will be at Tomlinson Hall to-morrow afternoon and evening, is the largest and most thoroughly organized and drilled combination of its character that has ever been put upon the road. The band alone has eighty-nine members, nearly all of whom have been under Gilmore for years. Add to these the soloists, eight in all, the people necessary to operate the mechanical arrangements and others who take an active part in the jubilee, and the company has a membership of more than one hundred. Mr. Gilmore is recognized as one of the greatest band leaders in the country. The sale of seats was very large yesterday, and shows that there will be many people from the surrounding towns to attend the concerts. The Lake Erie & Western railroad has arranged Lake Erie & Western railroad has arranged for a special train from Peru and intermediate points. Returning it will leave Indianapolis at 11:10 o'clock at night.

The Park Theater was crowded at both performances yesterday, the attraction being the Winnett "Passion's 'Slave' Company. The play has been seen here often. It is one of the best of the sensational dramas and is always a normal card. The

dramas, and is always a popular card. The company is a capable one, and the play is given in a very satisfactory manner. The specialty features introduced are up to the

Capital City Shooting Club. The Capital City Shooting Club met on the new grounds, west of the canal, yesterday afternoon. Eighteen markemen ers that there are several other men in the participated, and, although they labored under difficulties, over six hundred birds were brought down. The high wind did much to prevent good scoring, and, with embarrassment attendant upon using new springs, traps, and equipments, the day's record was not wholly satisfactory as to matter of skill. The prize for the afternoon was a gold badge. C. M. Meeker and P. T. Madison tied for first place, but in a shoot-off Madison won in a score of 27 out of a possible 35. Next in rank came George Beck, Horace A. Comstock and Dr. S. A. Moore, the first two making twenty-five and the latter twentyfour out of a possible thirty-five. The other scores fell low. At the close of the contest Royal Robinson was appointed official scorer for all future matches, and hereafter a regular record will be kept. The club now numbers forty members, and it is hoped to increase this number to one hundred. Contests will be held every Monday afternoon.

Thinks It Was an Accident. Wm. Kissell, in regard to his wife's snicide, said last night that he did not think she had any idea of killing herself when she picked up one of the two revolvers lying on a bureau in their bedroom. During the day Mrs. Kissell said that she was happy in her married life, and told Mr. Kissell's mother what she and her husband had planned for the future. Mrs. Kissell, on returning home from her drive, the husband stated, did not speak to the women who had driven up to the saloon, nor did he. There was nothing to justify any jealousy on her part, nor did she manifest any. He thinks her death was the result of an accident, as she pointed one of the revolvers at her breast to frighten him, and not with any purpose of suicide,

Fire in a Mattress Factory.

There was a fire yesterday afternoon in W. F. Johnson's mattress factory, at the corner of Kentucky avenue and Tennessee street, but how it originated neither he nor anyone else about the place seems to have any clear idea. Some one said that a match lying on the floor had been stepped on, and again the story started that somebody lit a cigarette and carelessly dropped the burning match where it set fire to a large quantity of excelsior. The building, once owned by Guncker and Renihan, and now by Guncker alone, was badly scorched. The greater part of the excelsior, three sewing machines and some mattresses were burned. Mr. Johnson's loss is about \$1,000, without any insurance.

Why He Did Not Return the Horse. John Cravins, colored, was arrested last night, charged with stealing a horse and buggy. He claims that on Sunday morning he hired the rig of a livery man on Maryland street, and drove north of the city to the country. At a narrow place in the road, near Fall creek, he attempted to turn around, with the intention of returnthe numerous suits recently in the courts were defendants, yesterday, in a complaint filed by John R. Nixon for the settlement additional difficulties that have risen that have risen the following suits that have risen that have risen the following that the intention of returning to town, when the horse took fright and rolled down a ten-foot embankment. Seeing that he could not extricate it alone, Cravins walked in, and until a late hour last night the owner knew nothing of his horse and buggy.

UNCALLED FOR WARRANTS

A Charge That Reflects on the Management of the Township Assessor.

Men Make Affidavits that They Have Not Acted as Deputies, and Yet the Money Has Been Drawn for Their Pay.

The County Commissioners yesterday, in examining the warrants for the pay of deputies in township Assessor Quill's office, found one for \$26 payable to one David M. Fisher and one for a like amount payable to Edward Taylor. Mr. Fisher, when he learned a warrant was waiting for him appeared at the office and informed the commissioners that he had not been in the employ of Mr. Quill during the present year, and that if there was any money due him on the pay-roll it was not for any assistance he had rendered in making assessments. Mr. Fisher made an affidavit to that effect. Mr. Taylor also called, and in attempting to draw his salary made an affidavit as to his identity, swearing that his name was Taylor, and that as such he was entitled to his pay. He confessed, however, after a little questioning, that his proper name was Edward Tyler, but that his father, who is chief deputy under Mr. Quill, had entered his name on the pay-roll as Taylor instead of Tyler, to prevent any hard feeling among the other deputies, or among any who might accuse him of partiality. Mr. Tyler's father stated to a Journal reporter that he had changed the name of his son on the pay-roll for the reason ascribed, but he could give no satisfactory account as to the conduct of his son in swearing to the false name.

While the Tyler case does not in any way hinge upon the charges made against the hinge upon the charges made against the assessor, the warrant in Mr. Fisher's name

has caused some comment. Mr. Quill, who has been in Rushville since Saturday, returned last night. "This is the first inti-mation," he said to a Journal reporter, "that I have had about Mr. Fisher's case, but I think I can fully explain the matter. Mr. Fisher and I are old acquaintmatter. Mr. Fisher and I are old acquaintances, and last year he was on my list of
deputy assessors. This year, when I was
organizing my force, he came to me and applied for a position, asking as a special
favor that he be given work in the First
ward. I told him that I could not put him
there, as the places were all filled, but that
I could assign him to a district near Brightwood, and that he accepted. As soon as I
had completed my list of deputies, and on
it was placed Mr. Fisher's name, I handed
it over to Robert Duncan, who then had it was placed Mr. Fisher's name, I handed it over to Robert Duncan, who then had charge of the records and payroll, and I presume Fisher's name was put upon the pay-roll. So far as I knew he was doing the work where I had originally assigned him, but if he was not it was due to some change made by Duncan or through his influence."

"Did Fisher ever tell you he was not doing the work?"

"No, nor did he tell me that he was doing it. As soon as I had offered him the place and he had accepted it, I turned the matter over to Duncan. We adopted a new system this year, for instead of having the deputies report to our office in the morning for duty and be checked off by their names,

for duty and be checked off by their names, we used numbers. Each man was assigned a number, and if Fisher failed to report Duncan was the man who found it out. It was his place to make the report."

"What do you say of the charge that is made against you for drawing warrants for deputies who have done no work?"

"That is about as absurd a charge as anybody could conjure up if they knew the exact circumstances. I have had men come to me who were in my employ and ask that on pay day I hold back their salaries, as they did not care to draw them out, and I have obliged them. One man, I remember, had a note that fell due in the course of a month or so, and he asked me to retain his pay until he could draw it out in bulk. I have done that in several instances, but in have done that in several instances, but in each case the money has been deposited in bank, where it will show for itself. As to drawing warrants for men who have not worked, or cheating the county in any way, all I have to say is that my accounts are all open to inspection. I am willing to make a complete showing. Even if I should draw money that did not properly belong to me, don't you know that it would be an impossibility for me to conceal it under the present regime? The men all draw their warrants separately, and all draw their warrants separately, and they are there on record, the best proof any man could want. It would be the act of an insane man to carry on such a prostitution of his official position, when it is self-evident that it would be discovered. I have endeavored to carry on my work honestly and with as much economy as possible, and to those who doubt my integrity, I can only extend an invitation to make an examination."

The Duncan referred to by Mr. Quill is the man discharged by him last week for alleged mismanagement of affairs intrusted to him and for impertmence to his chief, in stating that the County Commissioners, and not Mr. Quill, gave him his place in the

It is claimed by the County Commission position Fisher is, and that they have been carried on the pay-roll of the assessor without their knowledge. To complete this charge against the assessor it is claimed that none of these men have received any money, although the amounts due them money, although the amounts due them have been allowed by the commissioners.

Michael Toomy, deputy city clerk, stated to a Journal reporter, last night, that if additional affidavits had been made they were identical with that filed early in the afternoon. "I understand," he said, "that J. F. Faucett, David Fickerger and a man named McClellan have made affidavits stating that warrants have been drawn for their pay, and that such warrants have no foundation, as they are not backed up by any work done. The County Commissioners only had four or five such warrants on file, which they claimed were illegal, and, I suppose, through their instrumentality the affidavits have been procured. But if there were a dozen such, the evidence against Quill would be no stronger. I understand from Quill himself, that he has nothing whatever to do with the pay-rolls after he had turned them over to his chief deputy, who was recently dismissed from his employ, and if the names of men who have since resigned or refused to work have not been erased from the original lists, the blame does not rest upon his shoulders."

Critical Ministers. Dr. H. A. Cleveland, yesterday, read a paper before the Ministers' Association on "The Natural Man." The reverend gentle man's position was that evolution and scientific estimates of man took no account of his spiritual nature. Dr. McLeod thought he saw something in the paper that upheld Universalism, as Dr. Cleveland asserted that one meets all his friends and relatives in the life hereafter. But the main objection referred to the definition of conscience in man, which distinguishes him from the animal. Rev. E. C. Evans was particularly severe in his criticism on this point, as the author of the paper asserted that it was punishment alone inflicted for disobedience that led a dog to refrain from eating his master's meat. All admired the rhetorical finish of the paper, but Dr. Cleveland, as to its thought, seemed to be in a hopeless minority.

A Letter-Box in the Transfer Car. Assistant Postmaster Thompson, under the instructions of Postmaster Wallace, has placed a mail collection box on the west end of the transfer car of the Citizens' Street-railway Company. There are openings to the box both from the inside and outside of the car. The mail will be col-lected from this box six times every day, so that all matter left there will be promptly handled. The box, Mr. Thompson thinks, will be a great convenience to many people, especially to ladies. Heretofore when they had letters to mail they were compelled to stop at the postoffice. Now the mail can be deposited from the car, and without any delay or the least inconven-

Police Powers Granted. At the regular meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, yesterday, nothing but routine business was transacted. The bond of Charles A. Clark, as night turnkey, was approved, and special police powers were granted to the follow-

ing: Frank Rader, at Mission Ceapel, corner Ohio and Noble streets; W. O. Sherwood, Anton Banka, Charles W. Knight and Willis LaRue, at the postoffice and federal building; E. C. Hedden, John R. Fohl and Leonard Crane, City Board of Health; Robert Myerpeter, Merchant policeman, and James L. Taylor, extra Merchant. The following appointments were made: Albert C. Elster humane inspector; Chris W. Schaette and George Hammond, patrolmen, and Adolph Ashe, reinstated on the regular force.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE FOUND.

The committee appointed by Auditor of State Carr to investigate the affairs and condition of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company filed its report with that officer yesterday. It is voluminous, covering several hundred pages of typewriter copy, and gives a detailed statement of the company's business. It finds that the total assets of the company are \$57,567,-594.73, and that there are no liabilities, except on account of its outstanding policies. On Dec. 31, 1888, it had outstanding, 63,660 policies, aggregating \$151,361,913. These were valued by the insurance commissioners of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and

ers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and by the actuary of the company. The Commissioner of Massachusetts valued the policies (on a 4-per-cent. reserve) at \$50,993,121. The valuations made by the others were substantially the same, being only a few thousand dollars less. In the first quarter of the present year, 564 policies passed out, amounting to \$1,338,004, and 779 new policies were issued, insuring \$1,880,247.

It is apparent, the committee says, that the liability of the company, on April 1, 1889, is no greater, but substantially the same as at the end of the year 1888. The total liabilities are placed at \$51,901,137.61, by the committee, leaving a surplus of \$5,466,457.12. Accompanying the report is the sworn testimony taken in the course of the examination, together with the schedules and other documents filed, showing the minutæ of the company's affairs, and its business methods.

Colonel Green, president of the company,

Colonel Green, president of the company, is still in the city. He says it is doubtful whether it will contine its Indianapolis investments. It has no disposition to loan money in a city where the newspapers are opposing its business methods, as it does not care to expose itself to its enemies.

Warden Patten's Settlement.

The warden of the southern prison made his annual settlement with the State yesterday, paying into the treasury, \$15,-885.87.

The Present Is Better than the Past.

Sizing up Bishop Potter's sermon, after the storm has subsided, it is perhaps proper to avail ourselves of the preliminary privilege of demanding a division of the question. When, for example, he declares that the modern generation is not so good as it ought to be, we humbly concede the truth of the statement. But when he declares that the generation of Washington's time was much better, we promptly challenge his acquaintance with history. Rum, and molasses and "vellow girls" may have been molasses and "yellow girls" may have been attractive, but they were hardly moral.

When Trouble Would Come. Chicago Times (Dem.)

The appointment by Benjamin Harrison The appointment by Benjamin Harrison of his brother, Carter B. Harrison, as marshal in Tennessee is not a grave case of nepotism. The local feeling was favorable to him, and if Benjamin can make a successfull President Carter ought to be able to fill a marshalship satisfactorily. But if the President were to appoint his cousin Carter, of Chicago, United States marshal for the Northern district of Illinois then the trouble would begin in earnest.

Two Characters Contrasted.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Mr. Jefferson Davis is quoted as saying that Washington's most serviceable trait was "abstinence from sectional or partisan feeling and faithful adherence to the compact of the Union." As a result of this entire dissimilarity from the character of Mr. Jefferson Davis, another contrast is shown in the fact that Washington built up the Union and Mr. Jefferson Davis tried to destroy it. The contrast is completed by the fact that Washington succeeded and Mr. Davis did not.

I AM putting in 5-8-inch extra strong lead water-pipes, for sprinkling purposes, at 25 cents per foot. C. W. MEIKEL, 75 North Pennsylvania street.

The Praise of Sozodont, Like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence it is the standard tooth wash of the

PEARS' Soap secures a beautiful com-BEECHAM'S Pills act like magic on a weak

BEECHAM'S Pills cure biliousness and

The Safest ND most powerful alterative is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive diseases peculiar to children nothing else is so effective



as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to admin-"My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his neck and throat from which he suffered terribly.

Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va.

"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually dimin-ished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."—D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

HOTEL ENGLISH, Northwest Side Circle Park.

TOMLINSON Two Perfomances Only.

The Report of the Investigation of the Connect-

Under the Management of DICKSON & TALBOT. icut Mutual on File with Auditor Carr.

SIGNOR ITALO CAMPANINI. TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

> JUBILEE- $T \wedge T \wedge T$

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GILMORE'S Famous New York Band. GILMORE'S Eight Great Vocal Artists. GILMORE'S Battery of Artillery, 6 Guns, Operated and fired by electricity at 20 shots per minute, capacity of each gun.

GILMORE'S SPECIAL ARTISTS. Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, The Greatest of Living Tenors. Signor EUGENE DE DANCKWARDT. Swedish Tenor of the Royal Opera, Copenhagen. Signorina CLEMENTINA DE VERE, The Silver-voiced Gerster of To-day.

Madame BLANCHE STONE-BARTON, The Foremost American Soprano. Miss HELEN DUDLEY CAMPBELL,

The Foremost American Contralto. Signor GIUSEPPE DEL PUENTE The First and Most Popular Living Baritone. MYRON W. WHITNEY, The Grandest Basso America Ever Produced. SIGNOR FERRARI, Pianist.



Prof. G. D. Edmonson, 28 E. WASHINGTON ST.,

INDIANAPOLIS. IND.

Let every man, this wonderful test by simply shading one eye and look woman and child try wheel with the other. If every spoke is perfect down to the fine point, and all the points are alike perfect and clear, and you can see For a disordered liver try Beecham's the same from twelve to twenty inches, your sight is perfect; but should the points blur, your sight is not perfect. But if some of the spokes are clearer and blacker than others, then you have ASTIGMA-TISM, a condition which will certainly become serious, if not corrected with Spectacles.

> Professor Edmonson makes scientific tests, FREE, at Comstock's Jewelry Store, No. 28 East Washington street, opposite the New York Store. Call early and have your eyes

tested and fitted with Spectacles.

Twenty-five dollars cash and \$8 each

month buys a beautiful new Cabinet Grand Upright Piano, containing all modern improvements, splendid tone, and fully warranted for five years. The same grade piano cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than \$350. For bargains in Pianos and Organs call at

82 and 84 N. Penn. St.

GAS STOVES

1,500 now in use in the city. They give perfect satisfaction. No kindling required; no coal to carry; no ashes to remove. Prices from \$2 to \$16.

GAS ENGINES,

From one.eighth horse-power up. We sell to gas-consumers in this city only. On exhibition and for sale at the

47 South Pennsylvania St.

AMUSEMENTS. MAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL

TOMLINSON HALL, MAY 27, 28, 29.

This association, formed to advance musical cult ure here, and to develop Indiana talent, will give at

its first festival five concerts-three at night and two There wili be a chorns of 600 voices, which has been trained carefully for months, and a large orchestra, composed of members of the Theodore Thomas and Boston Symphony Orchestra and local musicians. Indiana talent will be represented by Miss Marga-

ret Reid Kackley and Miss Hortense Pierse, of Anderson, who has acquired a national reputation. The eminent soloists who have been engaged are Miss Emma Juch, whose work as the leading soprano of the National Opera Company has made her a prime favorite with Indianapolis audiences; Signor Jules Perotti, the tenor whose magnificent high C created so much enthusiasm at the Metropolitan Opera-house during the last season; Herr Emil Fischer, primo basso at the Metropolitan Opera-house, and a great favorite with New York audiences; Mme. Therese Herbert Foerster, dramatic soprano; Miss Helene von Doenhof, contralto; Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, one of the few pupils of Liszt who can rightfully claim that distinction; Max Bendix, violinist, and Victor Herbert, violoncellist,
Season tickets, including reserved seats, \$5; general admission, \$1 to night concerts and 50c to matinees; reserved seats 50c and 25c extra. Season tickets for sale at No. 1 East Washington street.

BASE-BALL CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

MAY7.
This series closes the base-ball season in this city until June 11.

Admission-50 cents; pavilion, 75c; box seats, \$1. Reserved seats on sale at Big 4 Ticket-office, corner Meridian and Washington streets. Games called at 4 p. m. CONVENT GIRLS' BAZAAR

Mother-House of the Sisters of Providence, LYRA HALL, May 8, 9, and 10. Grand Musical Mati-nee Friday afternoon, May 10. Admission—25 cents. Positively no soliciting on floor of hall for charity.

Indianapolis Art Association. Sixth Annual Exhibition of Oil and Water-color Paintings, by the best American Painters, at MASONIC HALL. Open day and evening, from April 22 to May 18. ADMISSION-25 cents.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

MONTHLY STATEMENT FOR APRIL, 1889, showing the balance in the State Treasury April 1, 1889, the total amounts of receipts and disbursements for April, 1889, the balances in the various funds, and the balance on hand at the close of business April 30, 1889, as appears from the records in the offices of Auditor and

Balance in Treasury April 1, Add Aprill receipts..... 542,047.83 \$700,881.09 Deduct April disbursements 231,144.06

Treasurer of State:

Balance in Treasury April 30, 1889 BALANCE BY FUNDS. General Fund...... \$7,979.81 Gen. F'd, to pay int. 254,321.43 School Rev. Fund for

Col. F'd. principal. 4.318.29 Col. F'd. interest.... 6,648.90 Unclaimed Estates.. 20,144.36 Escheated Estates... Per. End. F'd, Ind. 1,278.56 University... Per. End. F'd, Ind. University, int.... 528.90 Sales L'ds, acts 1883. 11,300.42 Sales Un. and College F'd L'ds, acts 1883. Swamp Land Fund .. State Sinking Fund. Common School F'd. Ex. Bids, Sink. F'd. 3,217.22 2,088,52

Surplus Rev. Fund .. Outstanding warrants 513.6

J. A. LEMCKE, Treasurer of State.

RRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

500.00